tegrity of the Parsi merchants and the learning

new lunar function with respect to the lotus of

Indian wisdom, that there is no immediate

prospect of their return to America, where the

cause languishes in their absence from Eighth

Dr. TANNER of Minneapolis, Minn., who

seeks notoriety by starvation, began his forty-

day fast yesterday. Evidently the doctors have

not implicit confidence in Dr. TANNER, for they

hunted carefully for concealed food in the

The Emperor of Brazil is still indulging

that fondness for material progress which

caused him to express so much admiration for

this country when visiting here. He has just

water works, letting into the city water from

streams forty miles away, carried, through

vast intervening reservoirs, to Rio Janeiro

by two 32-inch mains; and he has also

given the first stroke to a new and im

portant railroad. These things, however, cost

Brazil's finances show a prospective deficit for the new fiscal year, even exclusive of the six

millions of dollars desired for public works. It

is believed that she must continue for a while

to add eight or ten millions a year to her debt.

which now, including outstanding obligations

in paper currency, is about \$14,000,000 milirels,

or about \$407,000,000. It has been increased by

The Queen's Park team of football players

United States and Canada this year, includes

eleven renowned players. The club itself is the

most famous ever formed, and such crack rivals

as the Vale of Levens, the Dumbartons, the

Rovers have fallen victims to their victorious

boots. The Queen's Park players come in Au-

gust, but it is to be hoped, in deference to the

climate of this country, that they will postpone

While dwellers in great cities have been

Branch, and at several hundred other resorts

rubbling their hands and saying: "What de

that the appearance of anything depends much

This will be a great day for Iroland if

THE DOLLYMOUNT MATCH.

Promises of Bad Weather To-day-Who will

Compose the Irish Team.

CLONTARY, June 28.-Major Leech has

selected his team to represent the Irish rifle-

men at Dollymount to-morrow as follows:

Penton, Young, William Rigby, John Rigby

Milner, and Joynt, with Coghlan and Murphy

as reserves. There was no regular team prac-

tice to-day, but the Americans were at the

ranges at noon for the purpose of testing their

rifles and sights. A strong southwest wind is

blowing across the range. The weather is dull

and lowering, but the individual shooting at

the 900 yards range was excellent. The Irish team came an hour later for the same purpose. The weather promises budly for to-morrow. An unity storm seems to be browing. There is some mist, and showers flying. This morning's unfavorable condition of the weather did not seem

favorable condition of the weather did not seem to discourage the Americans or interfere seriously with good shooting.

Frank Hyde was at the range, and in answer to an inquiry said he was not pressing his project now because he had received intimations that he will have no difficulty in securing his pick of the team here. He thinks his project has undoubtedly succeeded. He will announce the names of the members of his team about Wednesday next.

The Irish team practised during the afternoon, but kept no scores. Brown was the only

The Irish team practised during the afternoon, but kept no scores. Brown was the only member of the American team who fired a full round at any range. At the 800 yards range he scored 25, and at the 900 yards range 68. Farrow at 800 yards scored 33 for seven shots. Laird, one of the American reserves, made 74 at 800 yards and 67 at 900. Col. Bodino has defined the offer of Maior Leoch to toss for targets, as the Americans preferred the targets at which they have been practising. The competition will commence at 12 o'clock to-morrow. There will be fifteen shots for each man at the 800, 900, and the 1,000 yards ranges. The contest will be concluded in one day.

A Democrat who is Not Encouraged.

JAMESTOWN, June 23.—The declination of Mr.

My supposition was that the Democratic party and ress would at no time cease to keep it before the people but their election had been falsified, and an intruder.

on-elect, crowded into the office of President by an in-

igue, a conspiracy, organized in Washington. The first was about the only nowspaper that persevered

the direction indicated. At length the Democrats fell

cal of the man who had led the party to victory in 157%

The Democratic press dropped the vital same of the falsi-cation of votes in a contest for the Presidency, and the

Republican party by this were respited during four years

party changes front in presence of the enemy, and yet expects to win. It has given up the issue of wrongful

ounts of electoral votes four years age. On currency,

The important issue, whether the people's votes shall a counted, is surrendered.

There will be apathy in the elections this fall. Mere

Sitting in my library as a spectator of the political atus-and but a looker on-I feel that Republicans have

ided over their fraudulent counting in of flayes, and will

neartime the Democratic party, as usual, allowing the presition to chose their own field of fight—that is, make

he issues to suit themselves, taking care to keep the

Libraries Without Fiction.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The men-

it the founding of a library by the Society of Friends at

at the formains of a library by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia many years ago.

At a meeting of members held for that purpose, one of them expressed a hope "that all books containing accounts of wars and fighting would be excluded." After he had thus "freed the mind" and reguined his seat, another member cainity arose and said that "in that case they would have to exclude the Rible."

I would seem that the library at derimantown must excind a large portion of the librarities published under religious anaginges, and so very abundant in our Sanday school hibraries and a large portion of theological works generally.

East Gerrewich, R. L. June 22.

Yes, a Car Can Run.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you

lease answer, through your paper, if the following is a

Never too Old to be President.

Another American Nightingale.

A score of theatree, a dozen travelling troupes,

ersay on man, the Hon. Washington McLean uses the fol-

caper emittabled in this town and edited by Mr. John

an ambitions one. We get a better idea of the scope and

lowing appropriate language:
Man's a vapor
Full of Wors;

From the Partition.

in the Sunday fix of June 13 of a library without ion at Germantown recalls an incident that occurred

take the imitiative and make an aggressive campaign.

nance, tariffs, both of the great parties are mixed

ntests over men

ar can run.

Democracy on the defensive.

of do facto administration. This year the Democratic

an obstacle in th

upon the position of the electiver

Dollymount.

their matches till at least October or November.

about \$17,000,000 the past year.

apartment where he proposes to starve.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

Amusements To-Don resty's Theatre-Our Outline. Barers of Blair Gales - Concert.

Redison Square Thentre--Hard Eirke.

Retropolitan Concert Hall--Broadway, thay, and elet at.

Bisla's Gale-en--Mastrol.

Window Thentre--Too Three Guardenes.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobiller Record. From his Own Sucorn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jun.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive Cry stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railwood. nor any dividends or profits artising from either of them.

From Judge Polant's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend In bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garffeld then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1878. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobiller affair Is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobiller was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indufged in testimony with refer-

ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of exercit of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue betimony given under outh is morally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mcbiller stock from Oakes

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garneld of Oblo and ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$320, which, after the investigation began, he was auxious to have considered as a loan from

Mr. Cakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Pob. 20, 1878. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

The Burning of the Seawanhaka.

Yesterday, at about five o'clock, the steamboat Seawanhaka took fire while passing through Hell Gate, on her afternoon trip to the Sound. She carried her usual complement of passengers, the greater part of them men returning from the business of the day to their homes on the north shore of Long Island. The flames were swept rapidly over the boat by the breeze, and the terrible story of death by fire and death in the water is once more to be told. Other vessels came about; the burning Seawanhaka was run by her heroic Captain into shallow water, and grounded on the sunken meadows on the Ward's Island side: the lives of probably more than three hundred of the passengers were saved; yet the number of those who perished on board the boat and in the fierce current of the Gate is large At midnight eleven bodles had been recovered; others are known to have been lost.

CHARLES A. DANA was one of the Seawanhaka's passengers, and was saved.

The Next Dismemberment of Turkey

Now that the Greek Boundary Commission has come to an agreement, it is plain that the Turkish territory will be seriously curtailed on the south, and that Greece will henceforth control the whole of ancient Thessaly, together with the major part of the mountainous region skirting the Adriatic, and known on classical maps by the name of Epirus. It is clear that the process of amputation cannot be pushed much further in the Sultan's European possessions. The next subtractive movement will probably be made in Asia, and if the hardships and disabilities of a Christian population are to furnish a pretext for diplomatic coercion, there is no doubt that a case for such interference can be found in Armenia. Here is a people which is as truly Christian as are the adherents of the Catholic or Protestant Churches, which indeed, had long accepted the faith when the forefathers of Frenchmen and Englishmen were still heathen, but which has been studiously overlooked by the sentimental advocates of the Bulgarians, a far less civilized, intelligent, and interest ing race. It is natural that the Armeniaus, seeing what care is taken to protect the Roumeliote and Greek subjects of the Porte, should resent the indifference which allows the single clause inserted in their behalf in the treaty of Berlin to become a dead letter.

The truth is that the prejudice which un

questionably exists in Europe against the Armenians, like that which once obtained against the Jews, has sprung from an acquaintance with a conspicuous but very small fraction of the people. Regarded as a whole, they are an agricultural nation. but they are best known to the world by their adventurous merchants and money lenders, who migrate to Constantinople, and are supposed to grow rich by taking advantage of the necessities of the Turks A saying is attributed to one of the ROTH-SCHILDS, whose experience of the race was limited to his dealings with their representatives at Stamboul, that " shut up all the Jews and all the Armenians of the world togetheg in one exchange, and within half an hour the total wealth of the former will have have passed into the hands of the latter." The writer of an article in the Contemporary Review quotes, to the same effect, a current proverb that it takes two Jews to choat a Greek, and two Greeks to cheat an Armenian. It was, no doubt, such slurs, provoked by the jealousies of rival money lenders, that led the Marquis of Salisbury to speak of the Armenians in 1874 as the chief usurers and most unprincipled swip diers in the Turkish empire. Probably a deeper impression was made on the English mind by Mr. PALGRAVE's article in the Quarterly Review, which attributed the ruined villages and desolate fields less to

the Contemporary, who is himself an Eastern years' acquaintance with Armenians of all He pronounces the statements above cited as one sided and preposterous

as those which represent Americans as all devoted worshippers of the almighty dollar. It is computed that there are about 4,000,000 of Armenians, a fourth of whom dwell in the trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia, two-fourths in Turkish Armenia, and the rest in other parts of the Sultan's dominions. The fate of the Armenians scattered through the rest of Asia Minor hinges, of course, on the completeness and loyalty with which the pledge of decentralization and self-government, made on their behalf by the Porte at Berlin, is carried out under the joint pressure of the European powers. But the autonomy of Armenia proper, comprehending a proportionate representation of the Christian element in the courts, the and important question. The frightful suf-

police, and the revenue, is the most pressing ferings of the Christian population under the existing régime seem to be undeniable, in view of the data collected by the writer in the Contemporary. As regards their legal status, they seem to be in the same condition as were the negroes in our slave States before the civil war. They are subject, however, to a monstrous system of abuse and robbery, to which there is no parallel outside of the Turkish dominions. It is not simply life and property which are destroyed, but the people are subjected to insult of the most atrocious kind at the hands of Kurdish marauders. A single Kurdish chief, for example, is said to have carried off, for his individual use, within a few years, 167 Armonian girls. The police, where there are any, are as bad as the Kurds, and very often are selected from that hostile nationality. Under these circumstances the wonder is that any Armenians remain in the country, and the fact is that the Christian inhabitants have been reduced in number one-fourth

not a single Armenian resident left. Such being the ground of their com-plaints, it must be said that the demands of the Armenians are not exorbitant. They ask for nothing but those equal rights which have been so often proclaimed by imperial decrees, and which filled a promipent place in the Ottoman Constitution that figured for an hour among the projects of the Porte just before the outbreak of the late war. They ask that Christlans throughout Asia Minor, in accordance with the object contemplated by an article of the Berlin treaty, shall have a full and equal share of the local administration and local courts, and that Armenia proper, where the Christians largely outnumber the Turks, should be allowed a specific Christian Government, like that which has worked so well in the Lebanon district. They challenge, in a word, the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by a congress of the European powers, and they seek to know why the same justice should not be meted out to Christians in Asla as to those

for example, which was once the seat of Ar-

on the other side of the Bosporus. The demand of self-government on the part of this province has been resisted on the ground that the Armenians are not competent therefor. This objection is conclusively met by the fact that there are many of their race already holding high posts in the Turkish and the Russian service. NUBAR Pasha is an Armenian, and so is Gen. MELI-KOFF, the present military dictator of St. Petersburg. It is true, too, that this people have had less trouble in the management of their church affairs than any other nationality, and that while they have refused to submit to the Pope, they always treat their own occlesiastical authorities with sufficient respect. On the whole, there seems to be nothing in the Armenian character which makes them less fit for self-government than the Greeks or the Bulgarians, and the earwith which their claims are now advocated in Europe indicates that they may at last receive attention.

The Isthmus Naval Stations.

On the last morning of the late session of Congress, the Naval Committee of the Senate reported favorably, though with an amendment, the resolution authorizing the venerable mariner, Mr. RICHARD W. THOMPson, to secure and establish naval stations on both shores of the Isthmus. Objection was made to its consideration, on the ground that a measure of such importance ought not to be ignered three months, and then find a hearing in the last three hours of the session. The subject was accordingly put aside until next December, Ancient Mariner THOMPSON was left in the lurch, and HAYES'S project received a snub.

What will the HAYES Administration do after this action of the Senate? Will it suspend or abandon its Isthmus job? Respect for Congress might suggest that course, but this business was begun while Congress was in session, and without consulting that body; Congress was applied to only after the whole world knew what had been done, and when it became necessary to prepare the way for a money appropriation. Congressional indifference, therefore, is not likely to prevent HAYES and THOMPSON from pushing their scheme.

There is a second point to note. Senator Jones of Fiorida, in defending the Nava-Committee's resolution, declared that the Kearsarge and Adams had gone to the Isthmus in order to carry out sundry views expressed in HAYES's message, and that the first step should be to secure the conling stations in Chiriqui Bay and Golfo Dulce. If so, Colombia and Costa Rica were plainly entitled to know something of what was going on. Yet for months they could not find out what the Kearsarge and Adams were doing. The Secretary of State of Panama first applied for information to United States Consul John M. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson had none to give; then he applied to United States Consul JAMES THORINGTON, and fared no better. At last Mr. THORINGTON was bored enough by repeated inquiries to write to Commander Picking of the Kearsarge, at Boca del Toro, and this is the satisfaction he got from that officer:

"My cruising during the last year has been almost ex clusively in out-of-the-way places. During the early win-ter I was in ports of the coast of Honduras; places rarely isited by our national vensels. As this place is the cruis ing ground of the station, I can see no reason for the sur parious xcited. * * In entering the harbor, the pilo aformed me that we could not anchor in the bay, which ee call Solarte Bay, and as I feared that some vemet not mehor there, I concluded to examine the bay-simply to ound about over the shouls, entirely in the interest of my action, and of that only. * * * I have permitted the efficers and crew, when not on duty on board, to said shout or land and picnic in the neighborhood. This is ecessary to recreation."

While Commander Picking was giving the Consul this nautical taffy, HAYES and THOMPSON had long before let out their great secret, and everybody knew that the Kearsarge and Adams were not engaged in dian Wisdom." This is peculiar praise, but we nonnecement that he hopes to give it the postuon which ordinary cruising, but had gone under scaled doubt not that Hierophant Olcott and his in-

Ottoman misrule than to the Armenian orders on a special and unusual mission; usurer. A much more favorable account of that instead of accidentally learning that this ancient people is given by a writer in sundry anchorages had not sea room enough, the two vessels were specially statesman, and who has had twenty-five directed to sound, with a view of establish-

ing payal stations. The result thus far is that no foothold has been secured on the Isthmus; that indifference to the project has been developed in Congress, and irritation in Colombia and Costa Rica; and that Hayes's annexation scheme, conducted with needless duplicity, has done little save to make evident the fact that there is a disputed boundary between Colombia and Costa Rica, and that this, of all places on the Isthmus, is the one chosen for his proposed naval footholds.

Two Crimes. The Progress of Civilization Questionable.

Within a week past our columns have con tained the record of two occurrences which may well bring the blush to every cheek. and give rise to a serious inquiry whether civilization is not going backward instead of forward.

One was the account of a lad in one of our State prisons who was driven by the fear of a punishment about to be inflicted upon him to throw himself from a high window to the pavement below. He was taken up a mass of broken bones and quivering, jellied flesh, in which the life he had tried to ged rid of still persistently lingered.

What must be the character and degree o punishment to escape which a young man voluntarily leaps into the jaws of death? Yet it is said that some of the keepers gloat with delight over the opportunity to inflict these barbarous and cruel punishments on their unfortunate fellow beings.

The power of punishment to be administered to persons in close confinement should be limited by narrow rules, stringently enforced.

Why is the pulpit ellent on such atrocities? The other case was the tarring and feathering of a young woman in Vermont by a gang of flends in human shape.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, in his address of las Sunday to Mr. HAYES of Washington, now since the Crimean war, and that large towns on a visit to New Haven, remarked that a have been entirely depopulated. Souren, new Connecticut had been formed in Vermont, and that among those who first mimentan princes, and has nine churches, has grated there were the ansectors of Mr. HAYES.

In view of this detestable crime which had just been perpetrated in Vermont, the remark could not be regarded as highly complimentary either to Connecticut or to Mr. HAYES.

Tarring and feathering a man, as in the case of poor Kelsey at Huntington, is bad enough; but tarring and feathering a woman is a crime which reduces those concerned in it below the level of the brutes.

Every native Vermonter, wherever he may be living, should volunteer to contribute toward a reward of sufficient magnitude to insure the detection, conviction, and punishment of every individual concerned in such an outrage. If unpunished, it will remain a lasting and deep disgrace to the State.

Some of the Republicans assert that Mr ENGLISH is a weak candidate for the Vice-Pres idency, because he has not taken much part in politics for the last twenty years, but has been engaged in business pursuits. It generally turns out, however, that when a man of this class happens to be nominated for an office, he usually runs a good deal better than candidates of the other sort. The mass of the people rather prefer men who, like themselves, spend most of the time in their own affairs, and do not min-

gle too much in party politics. For the very reason stated in the GARFIELD objection we fancy Mr. Fromse will prove to be a strong candidate.

The drivers on the Second avenue horse railroad undoubtedly get small wages and work many hours. But there are a great many men in the city who are eager to work more hours for less money than the striking drivers refuse

As Mr. Hype is anxious to make up a team of American riflemen to shoot against Sir HEX-BY HALFORD'S carefully picked team at Wimbledon, there is one way in which he can do this to general approval. Let him go altogether outside of the Dolly mount team, and take what he can find. He would then have Jackson ROCEWELL, and Laint of the Dollymount reserves, Gennish of Boston, Bunnside of Washington, and Dr. Dudley of New York, who are now on their way over, and Mr. Hype himself That would make seven men, and all good The original Hype-Halrond idea was a competition of four against four; then it was proposed that the teams should be of six, and finally of eight each. A team of six could be easily got together, wholly outside of those shooting to-day at Dollymount-or of seven, if an odd number were desired. That plan would probably remove the objections raised by the National Rifle Association to having the Dollymount team shoot at Wimbledon. Even i beaten, under such circumstances, a scratch team against the best of all Great Britain and Ireland would incur no disgrace.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the great heat. The sun shone brighter than on either of the previous days, for the sky was free from clouds most of the time, and the mercury mounted higher. Yet the day was less uncomfortable than the others. There was more ezone in the atmosphere. The wind shifted to the west, and was refreshing when it had an opportunity to make itself felt. Toward evening big "thunder heads" appeared in the south, the breeze freshened, the clouds changed from white to gray, and rolled rapidly up over the city, bringing welcome rain drops.

A curious editorial article recently appeared in the Boston Advertiser, entitled "Gen. GARFIELD and the Charges Against him." After devoting a few words to Mr. GARFIELD and saying, somewhat fatuously, that, in answer to every one who questions his integrity, his appeal to the record," the Advertiser dropped GARFIELD and took up CARES AMES in this fashion:

"If only those who had done more than he did for the welfare of his fellow men and for the prosperity of the country had been permitted to throw stones at him, be would have lived and died a much happier man. There no occasion now to applicate for the management the Credit Mobilier business, or to defend Mr. Awar's notion of the relation between public oblication and private interest. But, as between him and Gen. Gamering, it is unjust to both to make their integrity in this matter depend upon a question of veracity."

The Advertiser goes on to say that "Mr AMES, more than any other person then living. was responsible for the greatest business enterprise undertaken in this country up to the time;" that, in the face of discouragements of every kind, "he had brought the Pacific Railroad through its chief difficulties, and the Government and the people were reaping the

We find no fault with the Boston newspaper's tribute to Oakes Ames, but it is a rather funny defence of Garpteld, whom Ames accused of trying to induce him to commit perjury.

Missionary news comes every month from the little party of adopts and brevet adopts who went out from New York to convert the contemporary Hindoos to the alleged faith of their anestors, the early Aryans. Upon arriving in Bombay, Hierophant OLCOTT and Madam BLAVATERY established a magazine for the propagation of their tenets. Their magazine is called the Theosophist, and it has a handsome black, mystical cover. The enthusiastic RAMA MIERA SHASTILI of Benares calls the Theosophist that famous journal which, as it were, acts the

MR. GLADSTONE IN DIFFICULTIES. defaligable condiutor, Madam BLAVATERY, have fully earned it. It now appears that the Russo-American band of missionaries are so His Position Growing More and More Inse delighted with India, so charmed with the in

of the native pandits, and so absorbed in their England becomes more threatening every day. From far and near black clouds are gathering, and he must be a sanguine man indeed who can persuade himself that the year will close without a crisis of some sort. The legacy of foreign and domestic complications to which Mr. Gindstone has succeeded, he is mainly respon sible for himself, and it is only due to him to say that he is fully alive to the difficulties by which he is surrounded. Meanwhile his enemies are not backward in pointing out to whom they owe their origin, and take a grim delight in seeing the late monopolist of political morality flounder in the mire of theological questions at home and national aspirations abroad which he used, while struggling for office, for the purpose of bespattering his opponents. As during the last political campaign he substituted mora given the last stroke to the new Rio Janeiro and religious issues for the legitimate political ones upon which the battle ought to have been ought, so now, by a curious nemesis of fate, he is confronted by perplexing moral and religious complications at every turn.

This is the more embarrassing, as he owe

LONDON, June 16 .- The political horizon in

the triumph of his party to the support noney, as the Khedive of Egypt found out, of the nonconformist and avangelical com munity in the country, who now expect consistency and an adherence to the moral programme which carried him into office. They jealously watch his appointments, and will visit him most heavily with their dis-pleasure if he fails in his duties as their chosen champion of Christian principles. When, therefore, he is called upon to decide whether one of his own supporters, who refuses to take the outh of allegiance because he does not believe in a God, is a fit and proper person to sit in the of Giasgow, who propose a descent upon the House of Commons, he is placed in the dilemma of having offlier to allenate a mass of his liberal partisans in the House who take a broad view of the question, or to betray the trust which the denominational churches have con-Thornliebanks, the Rangers, and the Clapham fided to his keeping. He probably little anticipated, when he appointed the Roman Catholic Marquis of Ripon to be Vicerov of India, the deluge of judignant remonstrances which would pour in upon him from that Presbyterian Scotland where he was recently the object of the most enthusiastic ovation, nor does he view without alarm the revolt of rronning and sweltering under the burning the radical section of his party who call heat, the landlords at Coney Island and Long upon him in pursuance of a programme in which he repeatedly denounced the inliquities of Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape of at the senside and on the mountains have been Good Hone to reconsider his determination of ightful weather!" This is only another proof maintaining that much abused Governor at his post. In fact the symptoms are daily increasing of a determination on the part of the Liberal majority, a few weeks ago so triumphant, to perform the trick of an aggravated scorpion, her team outshoots the American riflemen at and sting itself to death with its own tail.

The new House of Commons is unusually turbulent and undisciplined, and the session has opened in a manner calculated to try to the uttermost Mr. Gladstone's temper and capacity as a leader. In fact, the Pariamentary team is restive and headstrong, and the coachman has not, so far, shown that he possesses either the judgment or the coolness required for breaking them into harness The scene the night before last on Mr. O'Donnoll's question relative to the French ambassador is almost unparalleled in Parliamentary annals, and nearly all the Treasury bench, including the Prime Minister, seem to have lost either their heads or their tempers. The usually self-possessed Mr. Forster was called to order, and had to withdraw improper expressions and apologize for them, while it was only to be expected that Sir William Harcourt should succeed by the insolence of his sareasm in driving the House into a wild frenzy. There are troubled waters in which the Irish Home Rule party delight to fish, and we may anticipate with confidence a further development of that genius for rows which the Celtic race possess in such an emineut degree.

It is needless to say that the Conservatives are in a mood of chuckling delight. certain free lances among them like Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolf, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Chaplin, whose hatred for Mr. Gladstone and his supporters atimulates their imagination for making mischief, and being disagreeable generally, in a wonderful degree. They act the part of backers to the Irishmen, the radical malcontents cheering them on to the attack, and, as it were, maliciously sticking pins into them, so as to make them kick over the traces at the moment when the driver most desires that they should

Even over the comparatively tame subject of hares and rabbits the House has worked steelf up to a fever of excitement, and foreigners are astounded, at the moment when the whole Eastern question is on the point of being reopened by the force of circumstances which have long been culminating to a crisis, to find English politicians absorbed to the exclusion of every other topic in the consideration ofground game! By way of enlivening the subnot a great deal of interest has been centred on the Burials Bill, which, as it is a matter which concerns the religious public, who are especially exercised upon the nature of the consecration of the soil which covers their remains possesses a strange fascination for Mr. Giad-

In addition to all these matters of domestic importance, the Government has also to consider the policy to be pursued in three continents where national interests of the most pressing importance are involved. They are embarrassed by the fact that when denouncing the mismanagement of affairs by the Conservatives as wicked and immoral, they indicated as righteens and moral three separate policies: one for Europe, one for Asia and one for Africa. It is true that each of these was in contradiction to the other two, and that they involved three different standards of morality; but this is a curious difficulty. The problem which perplexes them now is, how to abandon all three and continue those which they denounced formerly as wicked and immoral, without disgusting the public, who voted them into office upon the distinct pledge that they should reverse the policy of their prodecessors. It remains to be seen whether the present Prime Minister is equal to this feat of prestidigitation. It is one of those conjuring tricks which Lord Beaconsfield would have performed to admiration, but it is a question whether Mr. Gladstone possesses the requisite sleight-of-hand.

Lord Beaconsfield lost his hold upon the country because he was too much of a mountebank. correct expression?
"This car runs on Pifty minth street, from First to Teath
avenue." What I have special reference to is whether a and it will be rather hard upon Mr. Gladstone if he breaks down because he is not mountebank enough. There was always a feeling of insecurity in the minds of many people about Lord TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please inform me when, according to the Constitution, a candidate is too old to be inaugurated President of the United States. Beaconsfield, because he believed in nothing: but the public are beginning to mistrust Mr. Gladstone because he believes too carnestly in the wrong thing, and has not pliability enough to adapt himself to the new conditions by which he is surrounded, now that he is no longer Mile. Emma Nevada, who is singing at Her alesty's Theatre, in Landon, is called in the West " the the assailant, but the assailed. It is a clumsy way of getting out of a scrape, bluntly to say as he did the other day to the Emperor of Austria, that as a Minister he would not attempt to defend the expressions he used, or maintain the truth of the facts he asserted. when he was not in a responsible position. A man of more imagination would have pretended, at all events, that he was trying to tell the directorship in a half dozen mines, said the burden of many waiking matches, could not acce J. II. Haverly truth on all occasions, and not merely when he busy. Pe has gone into the newspaper business. He is annuunced as an owner and proprietor of the Gaussian Mean a weekly journal in the depths of Colorade. In his was in a position of official responsibility. On the other hand, we may fairly argue from the simplicity of this avowal that he intends to tell the truth now. In a word, there is a feeling of disappointment, one might almost say of dismay, stealing over the enthusiastic admirers of the Prime Minister; and, unless things take a turn for the Science is the name of a handsome new weekly better, we may anticipate before very long a change of the political kaleidoscope. It is not Michels. It promises to "chronicle the progress and lincuss the problems of selence." As it does not restrict impossible that the first impulse in this direction will come from abroad; but the effects upon itself to any special field of science, the undertaking is foreign politics, and especially upon the Eastern question, of the change of Government in England, must form the subject of another

BATIFTING THE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratte Union Meeting-Tummany's

The Democratic Union held a meeting last night to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The rooms of the Union, at Broadway and Twenty-second street, were filled with an enthusiastic audience, who cheered as one man when a portrait of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was placed on the platform. Fx-Judge Josiah Sutherland, the President of the Union. opened the meeting with a brief undress. He predicted that the election of Gen, Han sock would be the return of the country to constitutional government, and a rebuke to centrali-

Robert A. Van Wyck offered a series of resolutions, which the meeting adopted, accepting with profound entisfaction the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the Presidency as one which should be supported as a means of restoring once more the supremacy of the civil power f uniting all in a common brotherhood. The nomination of W. H. English for the Vice-Presidency was also accepted as one eminently At to be pinde.

E. Ellery Anderson made a brief address. He was followed by Erastus Brooks, who said that in the past he had felt as the old Roman and felt, that "Casar has his party, Pompey has his party, but the republic has no party." But now ie felt that the republic has a party in the great in feit that the republic has a party in the great united Democratic party. [Applicuse.] And it has a great leader fit to command a victory in the great leattle now to be fought with builots instead of builets, and the builot box instead of the cartridge box. [Applicuse.] While Mr. Brooks was speaking Gen. William P. Smith entered the room and was greeted with a cordial welcome. Mr. Brooks made a graceful allusion to him as one who had done much to scource the nomination of Gen. Han-cock.

Roger A. Pryor followed with an address rein favor of Gen. Hancock as a soldier who is more than a soldier, who was opposed to the Republican method of holding the South in subjugation in limitation of the methods of Cromwell, Gen. Processial: Gen. Hancock was solicited by the dominant party to exercise final absolute and arbitrary power. The people against whom he was to exercise the property of the control of the methods of Cromwell, Gen. Processial: Gen. Hancock was solicited by the dominant party to exercise final absolute and arbitrary power. The people against whom he was to exercise the property and the control of the

HANCOCK IN ORINGE COUNTY.

Republicant Going to Vote for him-The Bemocrats Enthusiastic and United. NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 28.-The nomina-

ion of Hancock and English has solidified the Democratic party here and will draw a goodly number of Republican soldier votes to the ticket. As an instance of this feeling an ex-Mayor says of a Republican soldier, with whom he has talked, that he not only emphatically declared that "I'm with you this time," but that he also said others of his comrades were feeling the same way. Last fall the Democratic party here was badly split. About one-third, or over four hundred of about thirteen hundred. voted for the Tammany Hall candidate for Governor. The ranks of the party are now, however, closed up and not a dissenting voice is heard. When the telegraph brought the news of the nominations the enthusiasm was great. In the evening a fine pyrotechnic display was made, fifty guas were fired from Washington's headquarters, where a band of music was stationed, and speeches made. Mayor Cassedy was screnaried by the band laier, and he responded to calls with a spirited speech, in which he congratulated the party on the excellence of its nominess and the certainty of its success in November next. It is certain that the party was never more harmonious. Every member of it seems inclined to exert himself to help elect the candidates. This same feeling pervades the party at Goshen, Middielown, Fort Jarvis, and other places in the county, and the prediction is already mails that Orange County will give Hancesk and English a splendid majority. One of the evidences of Gen. Hancock's great popularity and strength with the voters is shown by the fact that a well-known and prominent Republican of Fishkill Landing, who has heretofore been one of the main fuglemen with the Republican hosts, in the interest of John H. Ketcham, has unqualifiedly pronounced in flavor of the Democratic ticket. He has always voted the Republican ticket, but he said to-day." I shall not only vote for Hancock, but I'il work for him." dissenting voice is heard. When the

The New York Democracy United.

ALBANY, June 28.-The Hon, Geo. W. Miller, who made the opening speech for Tammany Hall before the Committee on Credentials in Cincinnais, and who is ore, arrived hone yesterday, and said that the ticket normated had united all factions in heart and purpose. "But," said he, "it remains to be seen what measures are to be taken to unite these same factions locally. They have been so widely dissentient in Albany and New York that it will require a great deal of statesmanship to make the reumon perfect. It will require surface on each side." He believed that the reumon would be made and that both factions, hitherts so latterly opposed, would be found working in perfect harmony.

The Whittaker Case.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The report and recemendations of the Judge Advocate General in the Wintinker case are now being copied preparatory to sulissien to the Secretary of War. Mr. Ramsey said this orning that the document will be very voluntaring, and ill probably not be completed until after his return on the West, which will be about ton days or two cases in no.

Investigation of the New York Assny Office. Washington, June 28 .- The Treasury Deartment has ordered an immediate tovestigation of the New York assay office. There is no particular accoul-ance in the order, as the examination ordered is simply the customary annual one.

momentum stem. It described on imposing a tax of two transes por thousand on the carefuse value of all houses and buildings of whatever description in Pairs. The proceeds of the new tax are to be employed in reducing different thems of the Octoo. The measure will have to be sanctioned by the Governments.

SUNBEAMS.

-By betting in gloves Indies have a great advantage. If they have, they pay in one-button pairs, if they win, they are paid in eight to eighter a button pairs,

according to the generality of the male victim -"I hear," writes Edmund Labouchère in the London Fruit, "that Mr. Gordon Benne it has cleaned als mind on the subject of racing, and has given up the

-The Eton College Chrowiele gives a list of all the old Etonians who hold seats in the present Parliament. They form a total of 126, and comprise fityone Liberals, a single Home Ruler (Co. Comparer, and

-At a dinner given in Pont street, in London the other day, the decorations of the table and din-ing room; consisted of real fruit trees in full bearingpeaches, nectarines, and r service. The guests could cat their dessert from the tores.

-A magnificent new theatre called the Blen Thenire," to which a splentid winter pirden is stacked, has just been opened in Brussels. The whole onstruction is perhaps the handsomest of its kind in The theatre will hold about \$,000 per

-In the breach of promise suit of Mcliheron agt. Warnie, at Shelbyville, Ind., the defendants somest took the broad ground that no woman of 37, which was the plointiff sage, could possibly form a romantic love for any man. The jury sustained that theory

-An Englishman bired a vessel to visit Tenedos. His pilot, an old Greek, remarked with an alr our fleet lay." "What fleet?" asked the Briten. fleat?" rejoined the pilot in astonished tones. "Wily one Greek fleet, of course, at the steps of Troy." -Means were found by the clericals at

Antiverp to slude the bilbery law at the fast election there. Wagers of from 300 frames to two finhes were offered by elected electioneering agents to doubtful electors on the success of the Libertals, and the election send to have cost the element party more than 1,000, 000 francs. -The turf harvest, whose failure last sea-

on was felt very nentaly all over Ireland, has been most successful this year, and much of the real which was left out in the bogs last autumn and spring less iron in-gathered in excellent condition. The food prospects of the country weem at present most cheering, though rain is much wanted. -Hade Brown was to be hanged at Moberly. Mo. He and his wife agreed to die at a certain

hour by polson. She carried out the compact, but he was compelled by physicians to recover, and then die on the scaffold. This appealed to the scattmentality of the neighbors, and they buried the pair in one coffin, with their arms about each other. -Many people are under the impression

that England stands at the head of all the Continental nations as regards the number of its teriodical number. tions. Such is not the case. Germany heads the list with 5.778, England follows with 2,500, and Poster comes text with 2,000. There is then a great falling off. Amer-ica boats to 120, being more than the three matour above panied put together. -An apparently candid and able critic

writes to the Philindennia Frace, after seeing Serali Bern-hardt net in Louden, that she "has a becittled course. It as graceful a creature as ever walked the beto compare her with it stori, and that to much be r with Clara Morris, so far as the sacred fire is converned.

-An English elergyman, the Rev. Thomas Ratellife, Vicar of Stapleford, was charged before the Nottingham County magistrates the other day with assaulting Sarah Johnson, a married woman. It aspeared that the complainant went to the churchy and on Priday might for the purpose of cutting the grass greating on het child's grave. While so engaged the defoutant appeared, and, charging her with trespossing, struck her and knocked her down. He was fined a curren.

-The proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, Cincinnati, advertises in the newspapers of that city as follows: "I desire to return my sincere thanks to the gentlemen composing the New York delegation to the late Convention, not only for their patroonge, but for their gentlemanly appreciation of the services rendered them while at my place. May they all live to pay us another visit in the near future. Gentlemen I think you." Which delegation does he mean, and what does he

-A total abstinence lecturer, the Retailer says, was pressing the point that the Bible forbule the use of strong beverages, when a man arcse in the audience and said: "As I understand it, you have proved out of the Bible that it is wrong to drink liquor. New, how do you reconcile that with the fact that at the marriage feast of Caua, our Saviour turned water into wine, and they all drank of It?" The speaker replied, after a moment's perplexity. "It is true, my brother, that the in, cident, as y m linve narrated it, is recorded, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, but till. I will say, my brothren and sisters, that I do regard that as the most ill-solvined thing that ever Christ Cid.

-The North British Railway Company's plans for restoring the Tay Bridge are now published. The main leatures of the new structure will be two. The old long nirders, which were thirteen in number, are to se replaced by twenty six small girders, and they are to e thirty-one feet lower than they were in the old bridge. This new plan will give abundant securities for stability, but it will of course, necessitate a lowering of the sintert aiready standing, and it is on this ground that the plan asexpected to be opposed. The people interessed in the filteen or twenty smacks that find their way up the rives to the neighborhood of Porth in the course of a year will, in the name of "the payingtion of the Tay," probably

-John Steele, the "Coal Oil Johnny" whose astomaling postignity made him not your firoughout the country, is now a well-behaved and reasonably prosperous farmer as Franklin, Pa. It was in 1864, when he was just 21, that the striking at oil on a form that he had inherited began to yield him an income of \$1,000 a day. This wealth turned his facility is at and he began to spend the money in the most ressless and gratisque manner. He agrandered all his property in three years. His wife had managed to get hold of \$75,588, but that was lost in a bank failure. Steele gradually came to his somes, went to work at his old. securation of toxinster, next became a railroad baccago master, and slowly saved enough money to buy the farm

-It is fifty years since the French flag was first planted on the soli of Algeria, and the anniver-sary is one on which the French people have on the whose much reason to congratulate themselves. An insuit effered to a Consul-General of France ended in a small body of troops being landed to bring the off potentate to his senses, since which event the French have never ceased in their persevering efforts terminrove and to civilize their nearest foreign possession. In spite of many obstacles they have fought their way inch by melt against treacherons and bloodthirsty cuemics, and now that they remain in penceful possession of the sall that has cost their country the blood of so many brave men they may rightly test proof of their achievement. Alteria has been chaused from a savace untailed country into a land of prosperous towns and fertue cornfields

-Miss Nora Perry tells a writer for the Boston Headd that the popular poem, "After the Hall," was her first serious attempt at verification, and that originally it had only those two verses.

And Maud and Madge in robes of white. The prettiest nightcowns under the sur Stockingless, suppriess, sti, in the sight, For the revelue dister.

Sit and comb their beautiful hair.

These wonderful waves of brown and gold.

Till the first starts the characteristic re.

And the little bare teet are cold. A friend advised her to lengthen it into a nurrative,

which she did and sake it to the adams dissels. Then she tried another, "Tobic Her Bonnet Under Her Chin," which, though it proved when published a still greater favorite with the public, was declined by the Atlantic. ... The man who was reported by telegraph

as losing his life, at Chicago, in testing his invention of a braden his preserver, was a lunatic, of course. His busi-ness had been bad, and his had imagined that his fortunes were to be restored by a stroke or mechanical remas. I find, he wrote to his wife, "that it as a follow that cork, or any wood which absorbs water, is lighter than lead. Lead does not displace as much water, but when submerged I find that it has three times the litting rewer of cork. I have got some lead out in strips three quarters of an inch wide, and can make a tacket of it for \$2.50 that any one can float in for days and days. Everylody has nivays said, because lead was in air heavier than cork, that it would be in water; but I have three times tried it, and find that lead in water will, in propor-tion to its weight, find ten times its weight in eark. Cork costs 50 cents per pound, lead 6 cents. Tean put life-preservers on all boats, ships, and steamboats in the world at half price. I am sure of \$100,000 to morrow." He leaped from a steamer, wearing his metal jucket, and

never rose to the suringe. -Anthony Musphy departed mysterious. ly from his home in Thinadelphia. He had been a well-industrious, kindly man, and few would believe that he had described his family. His wife was save that he had been murdered. Two months afterward she was moned to the Morgae to see whether a body from 100 river was that of her husband. She said you at one co. and. to make the identification positive pointed out a male formed fluger, a mole on the arm, two terth ; and \$ new suit of broadcloth. A wake was field and field mains were buried. Four months more passed, and one mains were buried. Four months more passed, and and day Antinony Murphy weaked coully into his form. Mrs. Murphy exclaimed. "It's an angel from beared, and fainted away. She immediately came to the constraint that he had raten from the dead, and nothing our dake ther from helded that such was the last. He include onto attended the walk what he same view or me make and Murphy himself, as in doubt, for his boundary or where ed since has ratio of probabily since has a ratio out. has a very dim revelles non of a Western trip, but to not prepared to say whether he was its of our or the ficale.

New Taxation in Paris. From the Parisian.

The Paris Municipality last week took a very